U. S. Flags

Memorial Day

Flag Day

Illinois Public Schools

1917

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MEMORIAL DAY
FLAG DAY

May Thirtieth
1917

CIRCULAR NO. 119

ISSUED BY

FRANCIS G. BLAIR
Superintendent of Public Instruction

[Printed by authority of the State of Illinois.]

SCHNEPP & BARNES, STATE PRINTERS
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
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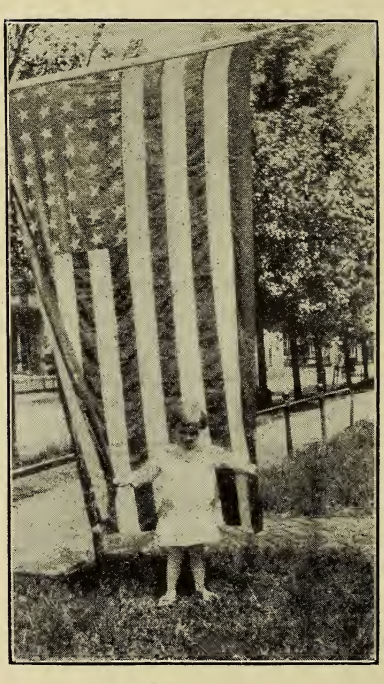


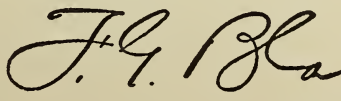
OUR FLAG.

The world regards us as a nation of wealth producers, of money-makers. We can hardly deny that much of our time and energy are spent in getting and in holding. No doubt something of the strength of character, the self respect of our people springs from our desire and struggle for property, but it can not be overlooked that this rivalry, this contest, to get and to hold more and more of the world's goods often assumes the form of a fierce struggle to take more and more of the common wealth away from our fellows. Most of the bitterness, the ugliness, the hatefulness in the spirit of any nation springs from this selfish, unequal fight for the material goods of life. Our Nation, possessing all the advantages of a great industrialism, can not escape some of its disadvantages.

But no photograph of America is true to her real spirit, which reveals only her money-getting, money-loving features. While it is true that her spirit revels and delights in creative material expression, the motive is often as free from sordid selfishness as the work of a true artist. Her energies of brain and hand leap into forms of industrial achievement quite as much for the joy of it as for the greed or gain of it. There is more of impulse, more of imagination, more of courageous adventure in American business life than may be found in any other nation. Even in those forms of organized industry out of which all the milk of human kindness seems to have been crushed by the merciless grind for gold, we may now and then, all unexpectedly, discover flashes of real generosity.

Any photograph which does not show this spirit of idealism and of noble and generous adventure in American business life is essentially untrue. For every touch of sordid selfishness there should be at least one of brotherly kindness; her coarse wrinkles of materialism should not hide her healthful glow of idealism.

Our deep vein of wholesome sentiment shows itself in no better form than in our devotion to our national flag. That flag floats above our business houses, our schools, our churches, our homes and in lifting it up we lift our hands and our hearts above the selfish struggle for material gain to the admiration and worship of a pure ideal. Let no one lightly esteem the sentiment that flag expresses. Let no one lightly appraise what it cost and what it means. Let no one be ignorant of the relation that our love of that flag bears to the spirit and health of our Nation. In order that the children in the schools of Illinois may learn the story of our flag and thereby conceive a deeper spirit of love and respect for it, this escutcheon and pamphlet are being sent into all the schools of the State.



Superintendent.

A STATEMENT.

The suggestion of making the Memorial Day circular for 1917 carry instruction and inspiration to the school children concerning our flag came from a committee of the Peoria Chapter of the D. A. R. headed by Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck.

The original plan presented by them covered only the printing of an escutcheon showing the evolution of our present flag in the original designs and colors, with the pledge of allegiance of the Grand Army of the Republic beneath the flags. It was their first idea to display information and instruction about the flag on this escutcheon which should be hung upon the wall of every schoolroom. After consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction it was decided to print the instructions and information in a circular and make the escutcheon as beautiful as possible. Accordingly, thirty thousand of these escutcheons have been printed and will be furnished free to the schools of the State. Most of the matter relating to the development of our flag printed in this circular was selected and arranged by Miss Delia Miller, teacher of the 8th grade, White School, Peoria, Illinois. In order that teachers and pupils may know the authority for every statement of fact or opinion, the story is told mainly in quotations. We are presenting the names, authors and publishers of the books from which these quotations are taken with the hope that many schools may secure copies for a more extended study of the interesting details of the history of our national emblem.

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Our Flag. Its History and Changes from 1607 to 1910 by Mrs. Henry Champion. Published by The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn.

The American Flag. In Prose, Poetry and Song. Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich. 1916.

The Stars and Stripes and other American Flags by Peleg D. Harrison. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.

Evolution of the American Flag by the late George Canby and Lloyd Balderston. Published by Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stars and Stripes from Washington to Wilson by Chas. W. Stewart. Published by Navy Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

The Story of Our Flag—Colonial and National, by Addie Guthrie Weaver. Published by A. G. Weaver, Chicago.

The American Flag. New York Educational Department; compiled by H. H. Horner. Published by the State of New York.

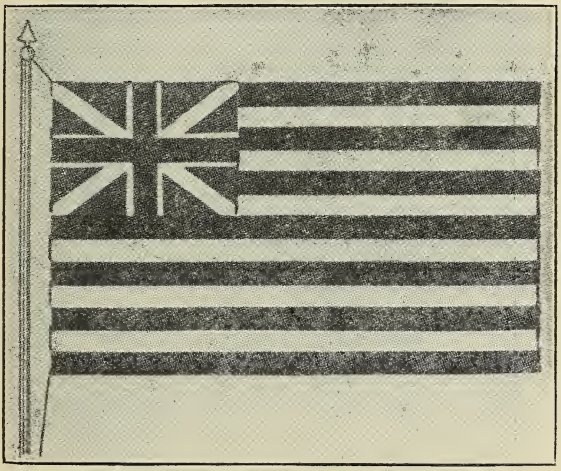
THE STORY OF THE FLAG.

Told in Quotations From Many Authorities.

(Selected and arranged by DELIA MILLER, Teacher of the Eighth Grade, White School, Peoria.)

THE GRAND UNION FLAG OR CAMBRIDGE FLAG.

"For seventy years prior to the Revolutionary War, the British American Colonies flew the red ensign of the mother country, with the union of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. New England used also a blue flag, with the red cross of St. George on a white canton, and some of the colonies had special devices added to the red and blue banners.



The Grand Union Flag, 1776.

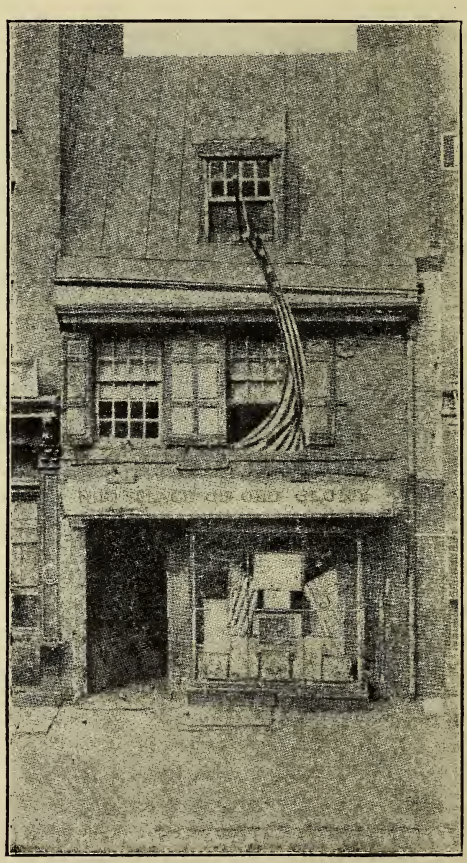
"The early American flags of the Revolutionary War were of various colors and many designs, including pine trees, rattlesnakes, thirteen red and white stripes, crescents, mottoes, etc." —*Stewart.*

"The Grand Union Flag hoisted by Washington January 1, 1776 over his camp at Cambridge had thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with the English Union cantoned in the corner. 'The thirteen stripes were emblematic of the union of the colonies, and the sub-joined crosses represented the still recognized sovereignty of England.' This has been called the Cambridge Flag. There is no authority for explaining the origin of the thirteen stripes in this flag. We only know they represented the authority of the thirteen colonies."

—*R. A. Campbell.*

Washington says: "We hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United Colonies, and saluted it with thirteen guns." * * * When reported in England, it was alluded to as "the thirteen rebellious stripes."

"It was similar to that of the English East India Company except that it bore the union of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field and the English East India Company flag had the red cross of St. George in a white canton. The colonists were accustomed to seeing this flag in colonial ports. When it was first displayed at Cambridge, it was clearly seen by the British officers at Charleston Heights who interpreted it to mean that General Washington thus announced his surrender to them and they at once saluted the thirteen stripes with thirteen hearty cheers and followed with the grander and more dignified official salute of thirteen guns. This unintentional official recognition of the new flag and its baptism of fire seemed prophetic."



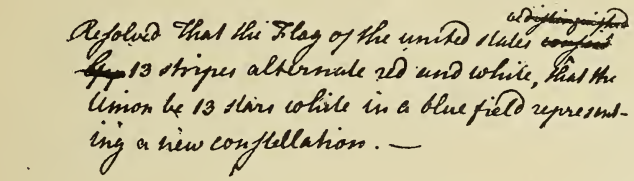
The house in Philadelphia where Betsy Ross made the Flag.

THE BETSY ROSS FLAG.

The flag made by Betsy Ross on or about June 1, 1776, under the direction of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel George Ross, consisted of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white,

with a circle of five pointed stars in a field of blue. It was adopted by Congress as a national flag June 14, 1777. Washington said of this flag: "We take the star from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."—*Peleg Harrison.*

This flag was adopted on June 14, 1777 by the American Congress in accordance with the following resolution:


Resolved that the Flag of the united States consist of 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation.—

Fac-simile of Resolution.

"*Resolved,* That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

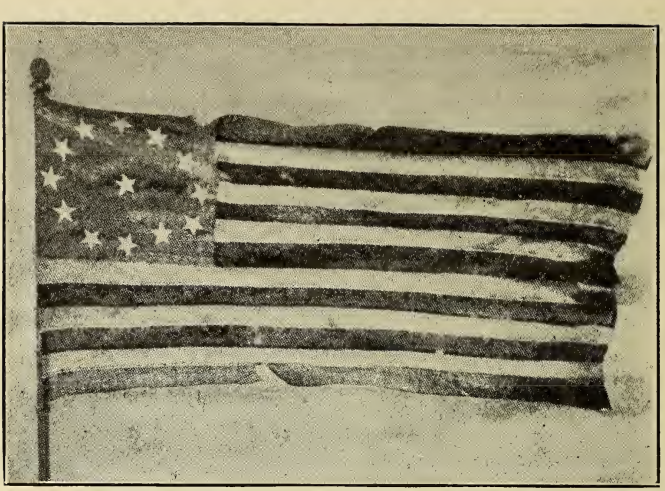
"This resolution did not provide for the arrangement of the stars, nor in either of the two amendments enacted is there designation of the manner in which stars shall be disposed in the canton. The Betsy Ross flag had the stars arranged in a circle symbolizing the perpetuity of the union of the States. For a brief time that manner of placing them may have been generally adopted in the army, but for several years before 1794 army flags were made with the stars arranged in three horizontal rows, of four, five and four stars. In the navy flags, the stars have always been arranged in parallel rows."—*Delia Miller.*

BETSY'S BATTLE FLAG.

(Minna Irving.)

From dusk till dawn the livelong night
She kept the tallow dips alight,
And fast her nimble fingers flew
To sew the stars upon the blue.
With weary eyes and aching head
She stitched the stripes of white and red,
And when the day came up the stair
Complete across a carven chair
Hung Betsy's battle flag.

Like shadows in the evening gray
The Continentals filed away,
With broken boots and ragged coats
With hoarse defiance in their throats;
They bore the marks of want and cold,
And some were lame and some were old,
And some with wounds untended bled,
But floating bravely overhead
Was Betsy's battle flag.



Maryland Flag carried in the Battle of Cowpens. This Flag is said to have been made by Betsy Ross in 1780.

When fell the battle's leaden rain,
The soldier hushed his moans of pain
And raised his dying head to see
King George's troopers turn and flee.
Their charging column reeled and broke,
And vanished in the rolling smoke,
Before the glory of the stars,
The snowy stripes and scarlet bars
Of Betsy's battle flag.

The simple stone of Betsy Ross
Is covered now with mold and moss,
But still her deathless banner flies,
And keeps the color of the skies.
A nation thrills, a nation bleeds,
A nation follows where it leads,
And every man is proud to yield
His life upon a crimson field
For Betsy's battle flag.

"John Paul Jones was probably the first one to hoist the new national flag over a United States war vessel, by placing it at the main top of the *Ranger* in Portsmouth harbor.

"The Stars and Stripes were first saluted by a foreign naval power—thus recognizing the independence of the United States on February 14, 1778. This occurred in French waters, when Admiral La Motte Piquet, of the French navy, returned the salute of John Paul Jones of the U. S. S. *Ranger*, with the admiral's salute of nine guns.

"The Stars and Stripes were probably first unfurled over the United States military forces at Fort Stanwix on August 2, 1777. This flag is said to have been made at the fort out of a white shirt, a blue army overcoat and a red flannel petticoat, belonging to the wife of one of the soldiers. There is a letter from Capt. Abraham Swartwout commanding at Ft. Stanwix asking for an order on the commissary for 8 yards of broadcloth in lieu of his blue coat which was used at Ft. Stanwix. No record is found of a request for red flannel."

—*R. A. Campbell.*

ABRAHAM SWARTWOUT'S LETTER TO PETER GANSEVOORT.

DEAR SIR: The great distance which your duty calls us apart, obliges one at this time to give you this trouble which otherwise I would not. You may remember, agreeable to your promise, I was to have an order for eight yards of broadcloth, on the commissary for clothing of this State, in lieu of my blue cloak, which was used for colors at Fort Schuyler. An opportunity now presenting itself—I beg you to send me an order, inclosed to M. Jeremiah Renseler, paymaster at Albany or to Mr. Henry Van Vaughter, Albany, where I will receive it, and you will oblige me, who will always acknowledge the same with true gratitude.

Please to make my compliments to the other officers of the regiment.

I am Dear Sir,

Your Hble Servt.,

ABRAHAM SWARTWOUT, *Captain.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, *29th Aug., 1778.*

COLONEL PETER GANSEVOORT,

Fort Schuyler.

"The *Columbia,* Captain John Kendrick, first carried the Stars and Stripes around the world, 1787–1790."—*R. A. Campbell.*

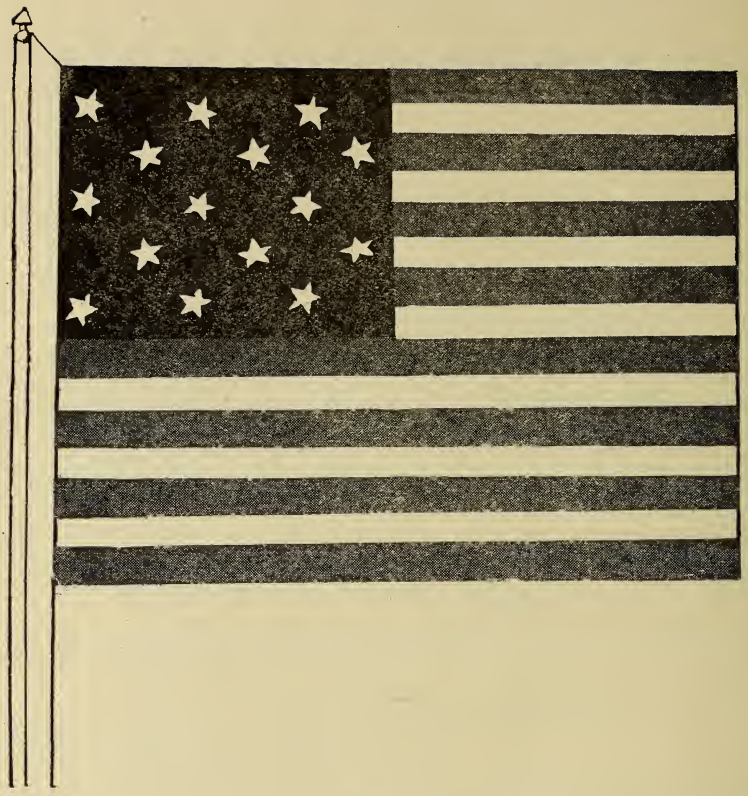
STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Because the American Flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes no longer represented the number of States, Congress passed the following bill in January, 1794:

AN ACT *making alterations in the flag of the United States.*

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

It was this flag, waving over Ft. McHenry, in September 1814, that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner." This flag is now preserved in the National Museum in Washington. Its stars are arranged in five horizontal rows of three stars each.



1795–1818.
15 Stripes and 15 Stars.

It was the flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes that was carried by the *Essex,* the first warship of the United States to sail around the world.

ORIGIN OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

When the British were marching against Washington, they seized and carried off Dr. William Beanes, a friend of Francis Scott Key. As soon as Key heard of the capture, he took steps to secure the release of the prisoner. President Madison gave assistance by ordering that a vessel be placed at the disposal of Key. General Ross consented to the release of Key's friend, but insisted that Key should be detained until after the attack upon Baltimore. During the night of attack Key could see by the glare of the firing guns, the Star Spangled Banner waving over Ft. McHenry. But toward morning, when the firing ceased, he was in an agony of suspense to learn whether or not our flag yet floated in triumph over the fort. Upon finding that the flag was still there, he gave expression to his deep feeling in the "Star Spangled Banner," a part of which he hastily penned on the back of a letter.

DEFENCE
OF
FORT M'HENRY.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances.—A gentleman left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet, a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough.—He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

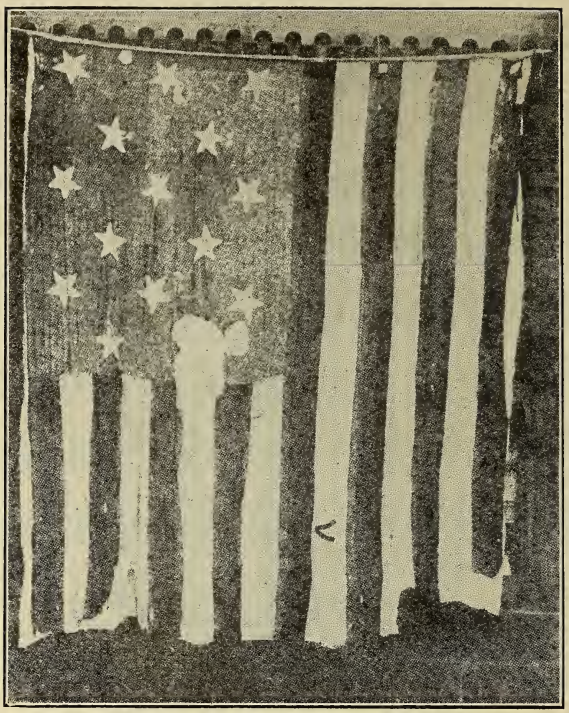
Tune—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the Rockets' red glare, the Bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night, that our Flag was still there;
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,
'Tis the star spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd homes, and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust"
And the star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.



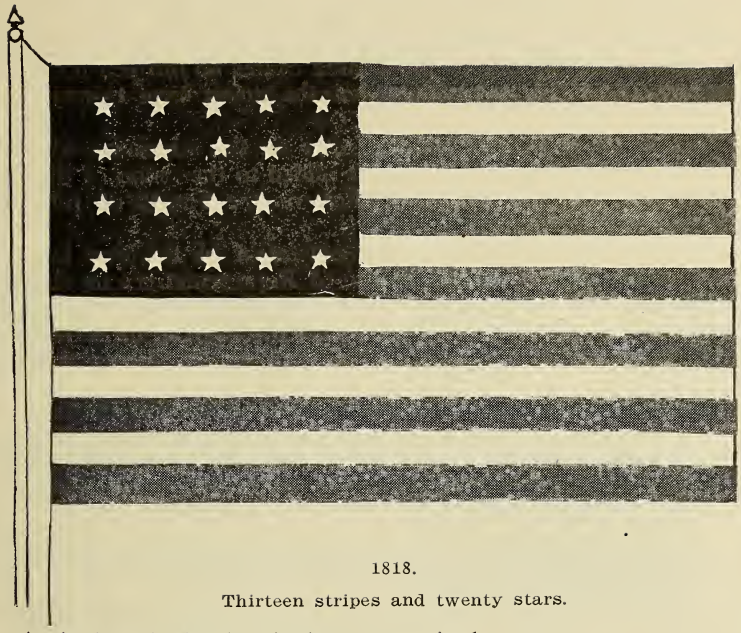
The Star Spangled Banner of Fort McHenry.
29 feet high, 32 feet fly. Preserved in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

(Francis Scott Key.)

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner; O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!



1818.

Thirteen stripes and twenty stars.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust";
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

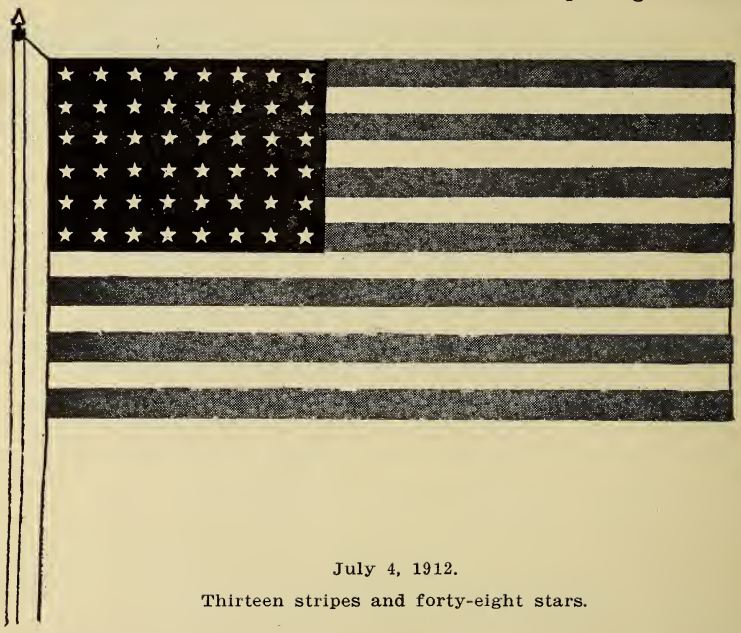
When Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816 Mr. Peter H. Wendover of New York offered a resolution in Congress that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States. Such a committee was appointed and offered a resolution that in its opinion it would be highly inexpedient to increase the number of stripes as the flag must be limited in size and such an increase must necessarily decrease their size and make them indistinct, and suggested reducing the number of stripes to thirteen and having the number of stars conform to the number of states—in accordance with which, on March 31, 1818, Congress passed the following:

"An Act *to establish the flag of the United States.*

"Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in blue field."

"Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* that on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

The first flag raised after the enactment of the new law was hoisted on the flagstaff of the House of Representatives on the 13th of April, 1818. It was made by Mrs. S. C. Reid under the direction of her husband, and the twenty stars were arranged to form one great star in the center of the union. This manner of placing the stars



July 4, 1912.

Thirteen stripes and forty-eight stars.

did not meet with general approval. It was thought that as the number of states increased, it would be necessary to decrease the size of the stars to such an extent that their individuality could not be easily discerned.

Official sanction of the custom of placing the stars in parallel lines was given in orders issued by the direction of President Monroe, May 18, 1818 and September 18, 1818.

The last change in the flag was made on July 4, 1912 to mark the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union. These forty-eight stars were placed in six rows of eight stars each with the corresponding stars of each row in a vertical line, and this arrangement still continues. Their position was determined by the War and Navy Department with the approval of the President.—*Peleg Harrison.*

STARS ON THE FLAG.

(Addie Guthrie Weaver.)

The following suggestions relating to the placing of the stars on the flag have been made at various times.

1 2 3 4

Number 1 is the field of our first stars and stripes made by Betsy Ross.

Number 2 represents that field of flag of 1814 which inspired the "Star Spangled Banner."

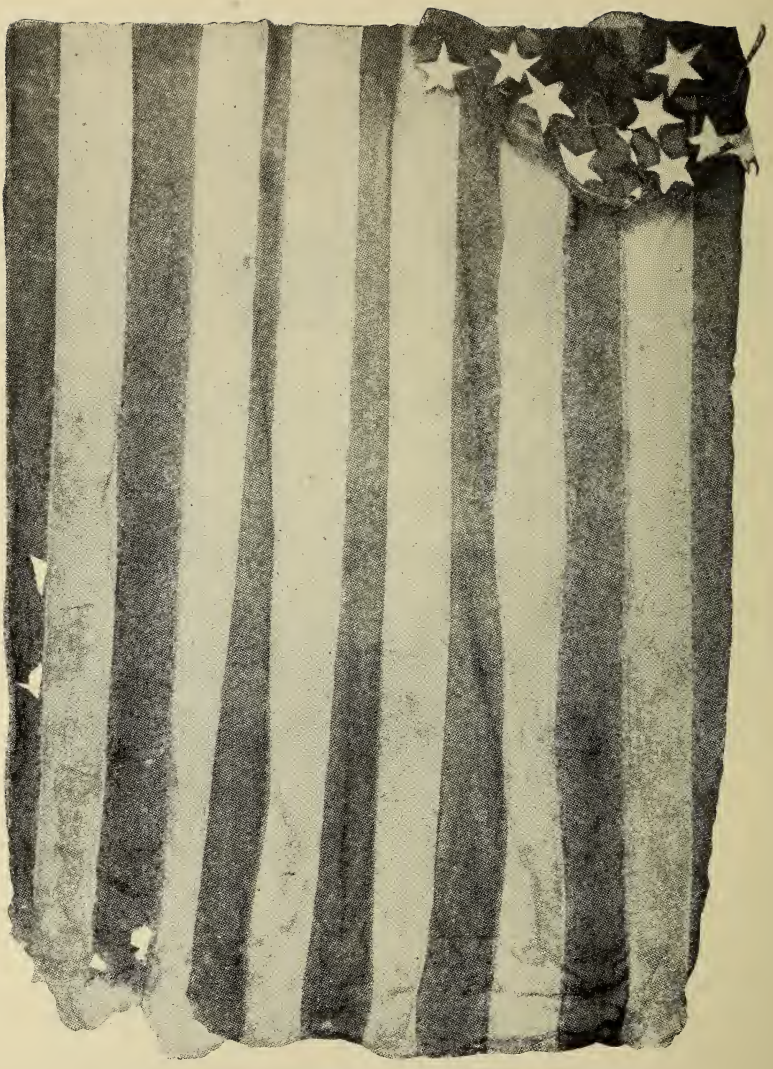
Number 3 the field of 1818 designed by Capt. S. C. Reid, but not adopted.

Number 4 field of our present flag.

Although there is no law saying who shall arrange the stars of our flag, or how they shall be arranged, it is customary for the changes to be made in the War Department when new states have been admitted to the Union.

"OLD GLORY."

The Essex Institute at Salem, Massachusetts, has in its possession what is believed to be the first flag to receive the name "Old Glory." Captain William Driver, who was born in Salem, March 17, 1803, is given credit for originating the title. In 1837 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he died on March 2, 1886. In 1831 he commanded the brig *Charles Doggett* on the voyage in which the mutineers of the British ship *Bounty* were rescued and returned to Pitcairn Island. Captain Driver was presented with the flag just before the brig sailed, and as it was hoisted it is said that he christened it "Old Glory." He carried his cherished flag with him to his new home in Nashville and exhibited it upon many occasions. When the Civil War broke out, the Confederates tried to get possession of the flag, and searched his house for it. He sewed it up securely in his bed covers and it was not discovered. When the Federal troops entered Nashville on February 25, 1862, Captain Driver secured permission to raise his flag over the state capitol. It is said that he unfurled it from the flagstaff himself, and, with tears in his eyes, as it swung free in the breeze remarked, "There, those Texas Rangers have been hunting for that these six months without finding it, and



Old Glory.

they knew I had it. I have always said if I could see it float over that capitol I should have lived long enough; now Old Glory is up there, gentlemen, and I am ready to die." He gave the flag in 1882 to his niece, Mrs. Harriet Ruth Cooke, and upon his death in 1886 she presented it to the Essex Institute, where it is now carefully preserved. Through the courtesy of the institute a halftone reproduction of the flag is shown below.—*The American Flag.*

PARTS OF THE FLAG.

In a flag, the *hoist* is the vertical part, dimension or height of the portion next the staff, pole or halliards.

The *fly* is the horizontal part, dimension, or length of the flag.

The *canton* is the rectangle in the upper corner next the hoist.

The *union* is the device placed in the canton to denote political union. The term *union* sometimes includes both the device and the canton and is generally called the *Jack* or the *Union Jack*.

STANDARD PROPORTIONS OF NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The following table gives the standard proportions for all parts of the standard National ensign. The actual dimension of any part of the flag is obtained by multiplying the hoist by the proportion given in the following table:

	Feet.
Fly (length) of Flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of Flag	1
Hoist (width) of Union	7/13
Fly (length) of Union	.76
Width of each stripe	1/13

Union Jacks. The size of the Jack shall be the size of the Union of the National Flag with which it is flown.

The Union Jack shows only the union of the flag.

HOLIDAYS WHEN THE FLAG SHOULD BE DISPLAYED.

Lincoln's Birthday..February 12
Washington's Birthday.....
.....February 22
Inauguration Day.....March 4
Battle of Lexington....April 19
Battle of Manila Bay (half mast until noon).....May 1
Mother's Day.....
.....Second Sunday in May
Peace Day.....May 18
Memorial Day (half mast until noon).....May 30
Flag Day.....June 14
Battle of Bunker Hill...June 17
Independence Day .....July 4
Labor Day.....
..First Monday in September
Lake Erie Day....September 10
Lake Champlain Day.....
..... September 11
John Paul Jones Day.....
..... September 23
Columbus Day.....October 12
Battle of Saratoga...October 17
Surrender at Yorktown.....
..... October 19
Evacuation Day...November 25
Illinois Day.....December 3

THE FLAG GOES BY.

(Henry Holcomb Bennett.)

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

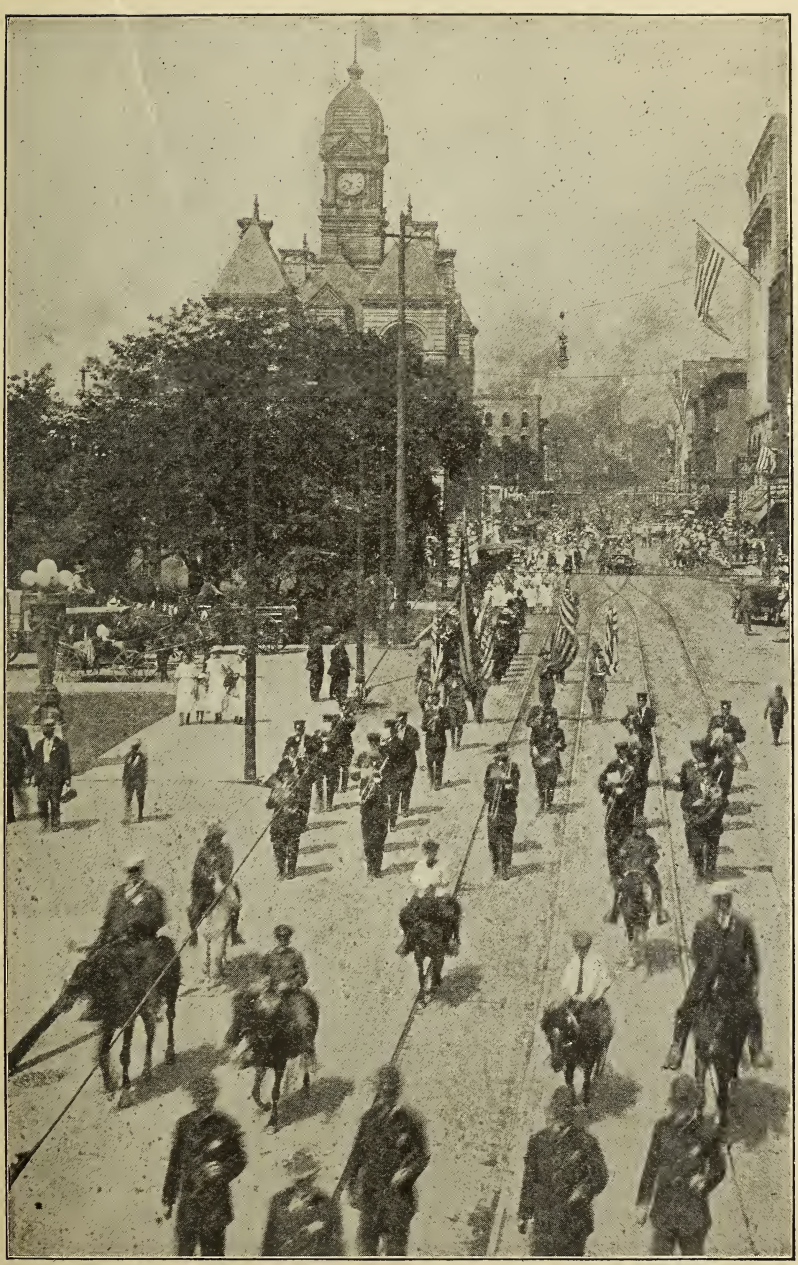
Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State:
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right, and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong:
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!



Hats Off! The Flag is passing by.

THE FLAG.

(Julia Ward Howe.)

There's a flag hangs over my threshold, whose folds are more dear to me
Than the blood that thrills in my bosom its earnest of liberty;
And dear are the stars it harbors in its sunny field of blue
As the hope of a further heaven, that lights all our dim lives through.

But now should my guests be merry, the house is in holiday guise,
Looking out through its burnished windows like a score of welcoming eyes.
Come hither, my brothers, who wander in saintliness or in sin;
Come hither, ye pilgrims of Nature, my heart doth invite you in.

My wine is not of the choicest, yet bears it an honest brand;
And the bread that I bid you lighten, I break with no sparing hand:
But pause, ere ye pass to taste it, one act must accomplished be,
Salute the flag in its virtue, before ye sit down with me.

The flag of our stately battles, not struggles of wrath and greed,
Its stripes were a holy lesson, its spangles a deathless creed:
'Twas red with the blood of freemen, and white with the fear of the foe;
And the stars that fight in their courses 'gainst tyrants its symbols know.

Come hither, thou son of my mother; we were reared in the self-same arms;
Thou hast many a pleasant gesture, thy mind hath its gifts and charms;
But my heart is as stern to question as mine eyes are of sorrow full:
Salute the flag in its virtue, or pass on where others rule!

Thou lord of a thousand acres, with heaps of uncounted gold,
The steeds of thy stall are haughty, thy lackeys cunning and bold:
I envy no jot of thy splendor, I rail at thy follies none,
Salute the flag in its virtue before with me ye sit down.

Fair lady with silken flouncings, high waving thy stainless plume,
We welcome thee to our banquet, a flower of costliest bloom.
Let an hundred maids live widowed to furnish thy bridal bed:
But pause where the flag doth question, and bend thy triumphant head.

Take down now your flaunting banner; for a scout comes breathless and pale,
With the terror of death upon him; of failure is all his tale;
"They have fled while the flag waved o'er them, they've turned to the foe their backs;
They are scattered, pursued, and slaughtered; the fields are all rout and wrack."

Pass hence, then, the friends I gathered, a goodly company,
All ye that have manhood in you, go, perish for Liberty!
But I and the babes God gave me will wait with uplifted hearts,
With the firm smile ready to kindle, and the will to perform our parts.

When the last true heart lies bloodless, when the fierce and the false have won,
I'll press in turn to my bosom each daughter and either son:
Bid them loose the flag from its bearings, and we'll lay us down to rest
With the glory of home about us, and its freedom locked in our breast.

THE FLAG TO ITS MAKERS.

(Franklin K. Lane.)

This morning, as I passed into the Land Office, the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: "Good morning, Mr. Flagmaker."

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a government clerk."

"I greet you again, Mr. Flagmaker," replied the gay voice. "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho."

"No, I am not," I was forced to confess.

"Well perhaps you are the one who discovered that mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma."

"No, wrong again," I said.

"Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficient individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flagmaker."

I was about to pass on feeling that I was being mocked, when the flag stopped me with these words:

"You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn prize this summer. Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said impatiently, "these people were only working."

Then came a great shout from the flag.

"Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow.

I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of to-morrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright dream of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

THE FLOWER OF LIBERTY.

(Oliver Wendell Holems.)

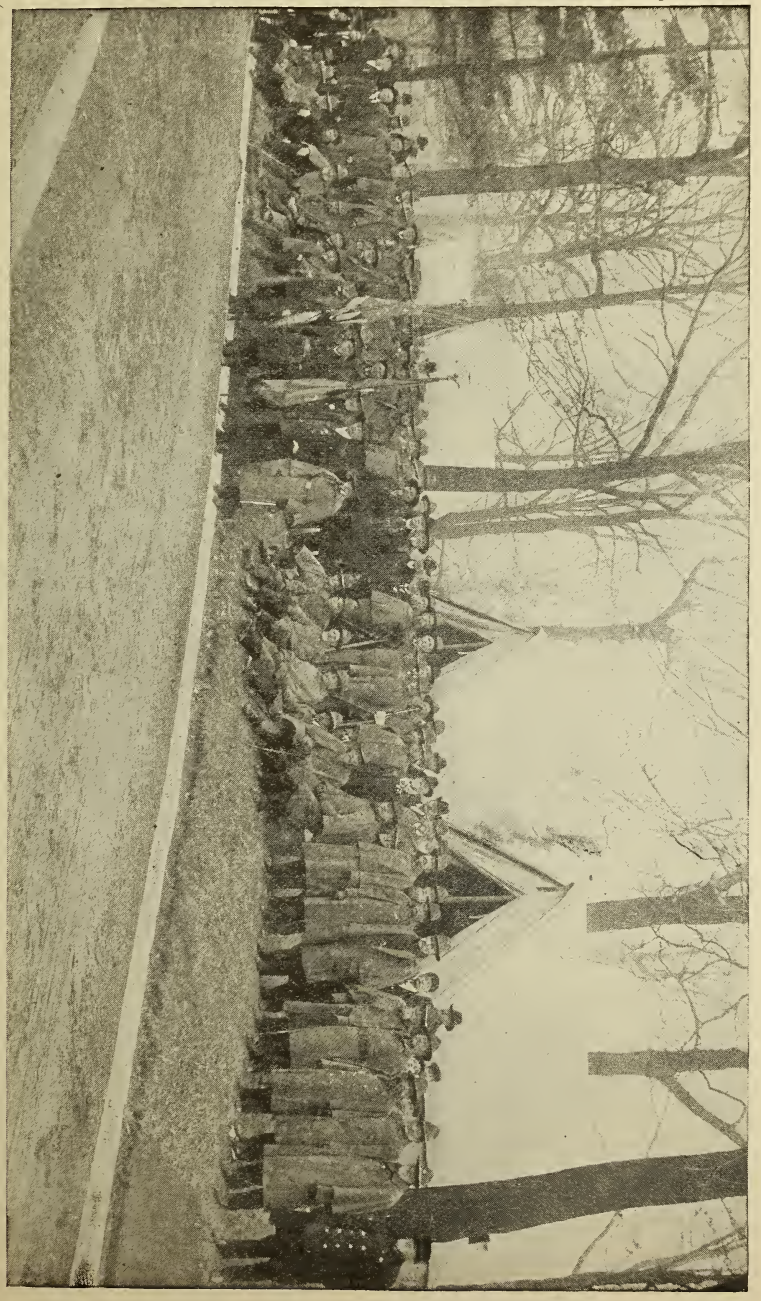
What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming band
It kindles all the sunset land;
O tell us what its name may be—
Is this the flower of liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry flower of liberty!

APOSTROPHE TO THE FLAG.

(Daniel Webster.)

"When my eyes shall turn to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first, and Union afterward,' but everywhere spread all over in characters of living light, blazing in all its ample folds, as they

float over the sea, and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart, 'Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.'"



Known and Honored throughout the Earth.

DECORATIONS.

The Flag hung out of doors, should always fly to the breeze, preferably from a pole, and should never be fastened to the side of a building, platform or scaffolding. When displayed from a building the field of the Flag should be away from the house. When used as a banner across a street the field should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south. When clusters or draping of colors is desired bunting or cloth should be used, but never the Flag. When used in unveiling, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out.

For indoor decoration the Flag may be caught up in artistic fashion. When hung vertically the field should be at the right as one faces it; when hung horizontally the field at the left.

The Flag should never be placed below a person sitting. It should not be used as a cover for table, desk or box, nor should anything be placed upon it unless it be the Bible. It should never be so placed that it will be struck by a gavel.

The Flag when portrayed by any illustrative process should have the staff at the left of the picture, the fabric floating to the right.

The Flag should not be worn as part or whole of a costume. When worn as a badge it should be small and pinned over the left breast, or on the left coat lapel.

The Flag should never be washed; nor should an old Flag be used as a piece of cloth. When worn or torn a Flag should be reverently burned.

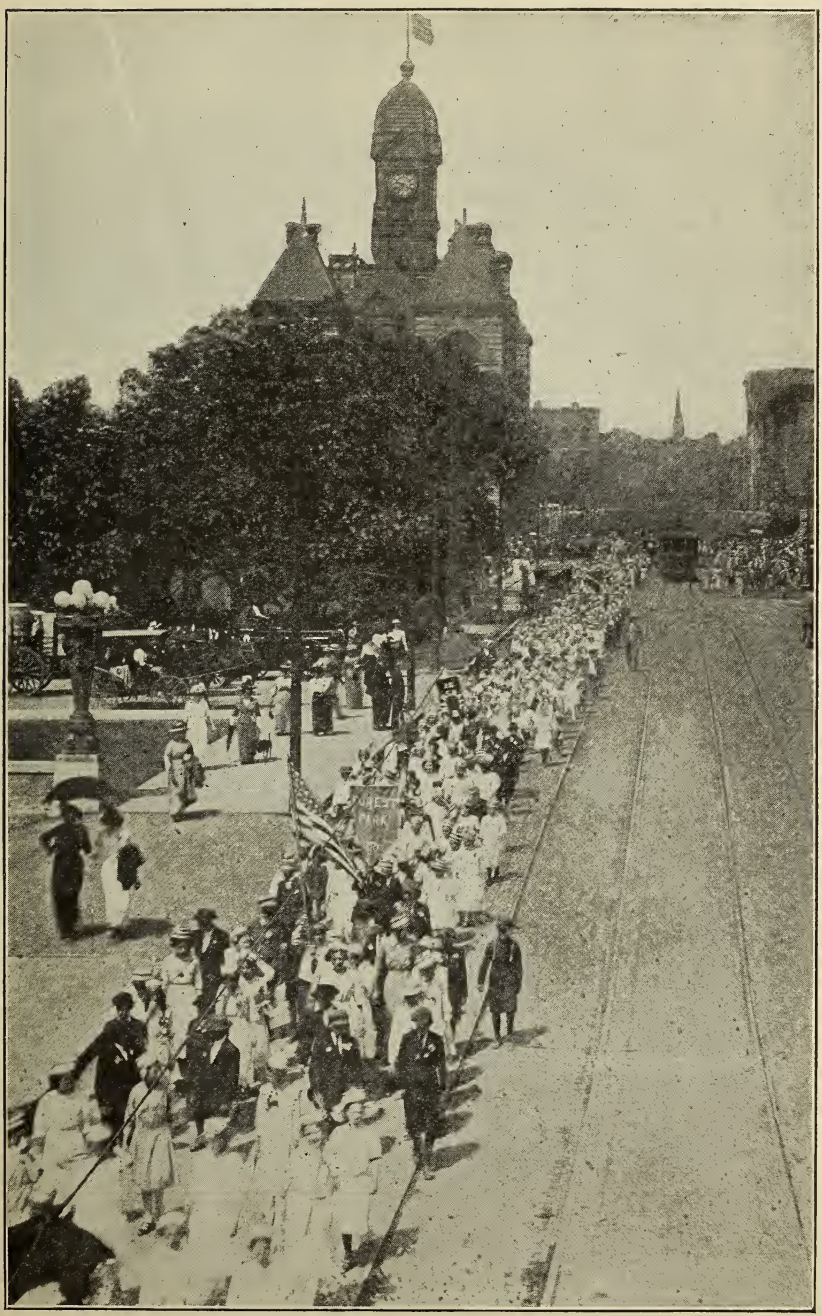
OUR NATIONAL BANNER.

(Dexter Smith.)

O'er the high and o'er the lowly
Floats that banner bright and holy
In the rays of Freedom's sun,
In the nation's heart imbedded,
O'er our Union newly wedded,
One in all, and all in one.

Let that banner wave forever,
May its lustrous stars fade never,
Till the stars shall pale on high;
While there's right the wrong defeating,
While there's hope in true hearts beating,
Truth and freedom shall not die.

As it floated long before us,
Be it ever floating o'er us,
O'er our land from shore to shore;
There are freemen yet to wave it,
Millions who would die to save it,
Wave it, save it, evermore.



Let the Banner Wave.

THE CALL OF THE FLAG.

(Andrew S. Draper.)

* * * * * * *

"As a man does, so is he. All of these industrial, educational, religious, and political doings have produced a new nation of keen, alert, sinewy, and right-minded people who have power and know it. They have the traits of a young nation. But they are lacking neither in introspection, nor in imagination, nor in humor. More knowledge of other peoples than their fathers had and increasing responsibilities are sobering and steadying them. In their dealings with other peoples they intend to be just, frank, magnanimous. Their political philosophy is only the logical outworking of the Golden Rule. They have undoubting faith in democracy and would exemplify it in ways to commend and extend it."

* * * * * *

APOSTROPHE TO THE FLAG.

(Robert G. Ingersoll.)

The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be.

It is the emblem of equal rights.

It means free hands, free lips, self-government, and the sovereignty of the individual.

It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom.

It means universal education—light for every mind, knowledge for every child.

It means that the schoolhouse is the fortress of liberty.

It means that it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the public burden—to take part in the affairs of his town, his county, his state, and his country.

It means that the ballot box is the Ark of the Covenant; that the source of authority must not be poisoned.

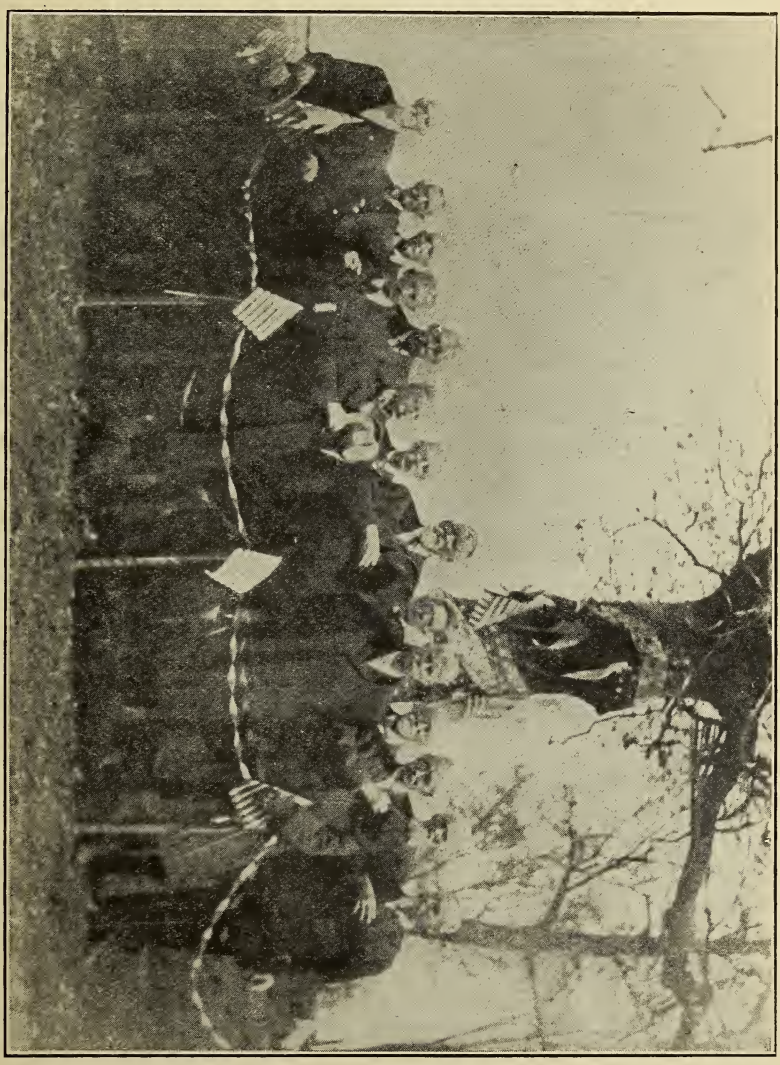
It means the perpetual right of peaceful revolution. It means that every citizen of the Republic—native or naturalized—must be protected; at home, in every state—abroad, in every land, on every sea.

It means that all distinctions based on birth or blood have perished from our laws; that our government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and the strong, between the individual and the corporation, between want and wealth, and give the guarantee of simple justice to each and all.

It means that there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong.

It means national hospitality—that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world, and that we may not drive them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tryanny and caste—in whose sad faces may be read the touching record of a weary life; and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free.

The flag is the emblem of a supreme will of a nation's power. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected and the strongest must obey. It shields and canopies alike the loftiest mansion and the rudest hut.



The Heroes Who Fought.

That flag was given to the air in the Revolution's darkest days. It represents the sufferings of the past, the glories yet to be; and like the bow of heaven it is the child of storm and sun.

SALUTES.

It is said the gun salute had its beginning in this way: Originally a town or a warship fired guns on the approach of friendly strangers, to show that its defenders had such faith in the visitors' peaceful intentions they did not think it necessary to keep their guns loaded.

In the seventeenth century the salute was offered with shotted guns, and in the eighteenth century salutes became blank. The matter of salutes is governed by the regulations of every army and navy, as well as by agreements between nations.

Failure to give a salute, or return one within the prescribed time, as required by international custom, is usually followed by the enforcement of a penalty.

Originally, it is said, the President of the United States was saluted with as many guns as there were states in the Union, a gun being added for each new one, up to the admission of Illinois, in 1818, the twenty-first to join, when it was decided that "hereafter twenty-one guns shall be the National and presidential salute."

The salute to the Union, forty-eight guns at present, is one gun for each state, and is commemorative of the Declaration of Independence. It is fired at noon on July 4, at every military post supplied with suitable artillery.

Various government officials besides officers of the army and navy have personal salutes, the number of guns depending upon the rank of the officer.

Salutes are fired only between sunrise and sunset, and as a rule not on Sunday, unless required by international courtesy.

The national colors must always be displayed at the time of firing salutes.

SPECIAL FLAGS.

A nation's flag represents its sovereign authority or right to rule.

An officer's flag is the symbol of his rank. Such flags are of square design to distinguish them from other flags and are of special device and colors.

The President and high ranked navy and army officers are flag officers. The President's flag is blue silk, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, with a white star near each corner, a spread eagle in the middle with an arrow through each leg, and thirteen white stars above the eagle in a segment of a circle.

If the President of the United States makes a sea voyage the flag is carried at the bow of his barge or at the masthead of the ship he is on, which is then called the flagship. The same is true of the ship commanded by a commodore of the United States Navy.

A white flag means truce and indicates to the enemy a desire for consultation. No regularly made flag of truce is ever provided for the army and navy of the nation. It is improvised from whatever material may be at hand. A white flag with a red cross in the center is the sign of peace and protection. In times of war, each side goes out on the battlefield to look after its slain and wounded under its protection. A black flag is the sign of piracy. A yellow flag indicates the quarantine of a vessel or is the sign of a contagious disease. A red flag is the sign of defiance. It also marks danger. Vessels in loading or unloading explosives use this sign.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

(Joseph Rodman Drake.)

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light,
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She call'd her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

DIVINE RIGHT OF LIBERTY IN MAN.[1]

"Our Flag carries American ideas, American history and American feelings. Beginning with the Colonies and coming down to our time, in its sacred heraldry, in its glorious insignia, it has gathered and stored this supreme idea: *Divine Right of Liberty in Man.* Every color means Liberty; every thread means Liberty; every form of star and beam or stripe of light means Liberty—not lawlessness, not license; but organized, institutional Liberty—Liberty through law and laws for Liberty.

"It is not a painted rag. It is a whole National history. It is the Constitution. It is the Government. It is the free people that stand in the Government on the Constitution."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE LINCOLN FLAG.

(Presented by the French People.)

The flag in the White House which formerly hung in the center of the largest window in the East room, has a unique history.

It is woven of silk, in one piece without a seam. There are gold stars in the field and among them are seen the words in French, "Popular subscription to the Republic of the United States, offered in memory of Abraham Lincoln. Lyons, 1865."

The youngest nation has the oldest flag. It is of historical interest that our flag is older than the present flag of Great Britain, which was adopted in 1801, and it is nine years older than the flag of Spain, which was adopted in 1785. The French tricolor was decreed in 1794; then comes the flag of Portugal in 1830; then the Italian tricolor in 1848; then the flags of the old empires of China and Japan, and of the empire of Germany, which represents the sovereignty of fourteen distinct states established in 1870.

[1] From the address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to members of the Fourteenth Regiment of New York State Troops in 1861.

For the Sake of its Sacred Dead.

THE OLD FLAG.

(Henry Cuyler Bunner.)

Off with your hat as the Flag goes by!
And let the heart have its say;
You're man enough for a tear in your eye
That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes
To your very finger tips;
Ay! the lump just then in your throat that rose
Spoke more than your parted lips.

Lift up the boy on your shoulder, high,
And show him the faded shred—
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
If Death could have dyed them red.

The man that bore it with Death has lain
These twenty years or more;
He died that the work should not be in vain
Of the men who bore it before.

The man that bears it is bent and old,
And ragged his beard and gray—
But look at his eye fire young and bold
At the tune that he hears them play.

The old tune thunders through all the air,
And strikes right into the heart—
If ever it calls for you, boy, be there!
Be there, and ready to start.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head!
Teach him to hold it holy and high,
For the sake of its sacred dead.

FLAGS AND FLOWERS.

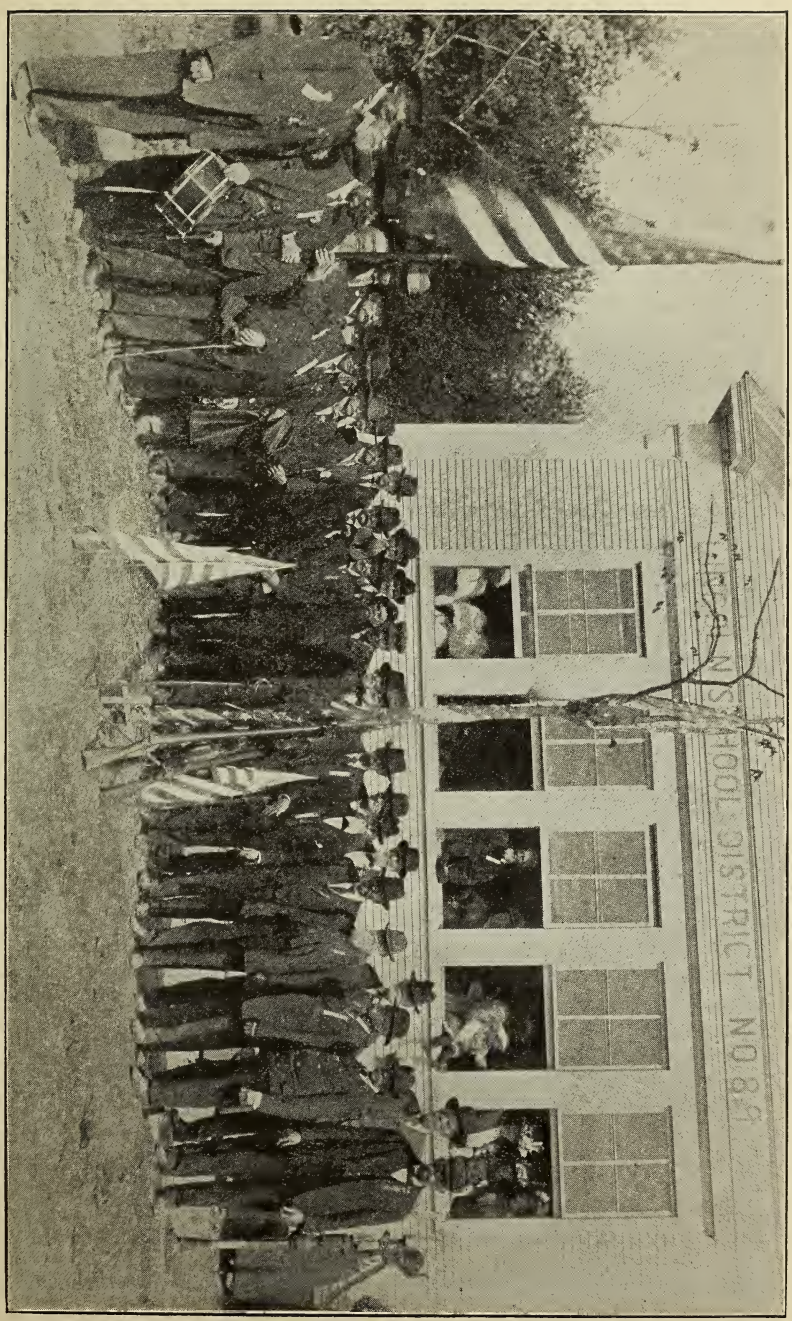
(By Odillon B. Slane.)

Flags and flowers entwined together,
On this thirtieth day of May,
The holy Sabbath of our nation,
Comrades gather here to-day,
Around the graves of fallen heroes,
Some in blue and some in gray;
No matter now about the colors,
All repose 'neath common clay.

Flags and flowers entwined together,
Over graves of those who sleep,
While the banner of our nation
Over land and ocean deep,
Floats, a heritage of glory,
Where posterity shall reap
Blessings of a deathless union,
Angel pickets guard and keep.

Flags and flowers entwined together,
On their final camping ground;
Loyal hearts are hushed forever,
Underneath the earthen mound;
But their fame in golden story,
Through the ages shall resound,
Ever living—never dying,
Their eternal bivouac found.

Flags and flowers entwined together,
On the silent tents of green,
Resting under sun and shadow,
In a world of peace serene.
Pray that peace may be eternal
Where the stars and stripes are seen,
And a nation undivided,
Under God shall live supreme.



Some in Blue and Some in Gray.

JOHN JAY AT MOUNT KISCO, JULY 4, 1861.

He said, "Swear anew and teach the oath to our children, that with God's help the American Republic shall stand unmoved though all the powers of piracy and European jealousy should combine to overthrow it. That we shall have in the future as we have had in the past, one country, one constitution, one destiny; and that when we shall have passed from earth, and the acts of to-day shall be matters of history, and the dark power which sought our overthrow shall have been overthrown, our sons may gather strength from our example in every contest with despotism that time may have in store to try their virtue, and that they may rally under the Stars and Stripes with our old time war cry: 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.' "

ETIQUETTE OF THE FLAG.

The War and Navy Departments of the United States Government have promulgated at various times certain rules to be observed in using the Flag.

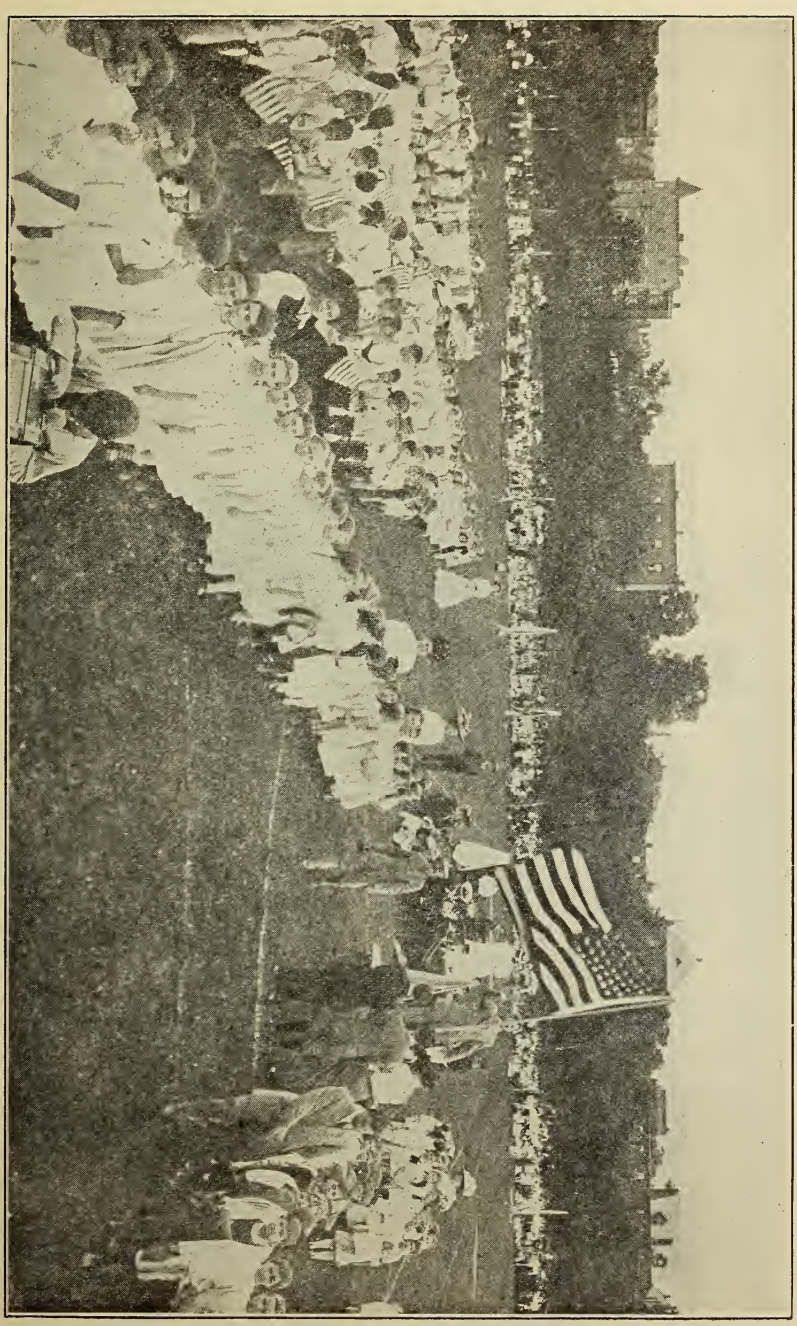
The position of the Flag is aloft—from a pinnacle of a building, higher than furniture of a room, and above the head of one carrying it. No other Flag is to be placed above it. When State or other flags hang with it, the National Flag must be to the right.

The Flag shall not be raised before sunrise, nor remain up after sunset. In raising or lowering, the Flag must never be allowed to touch the ground. It must not be left out over night nor in inclement weather.

When the Flag is displayed on end with the field down it is a sign of disgrace; at sea, a sign of distress.

When the Flag is hung at half mast, in token of mourning, it shall first be hoisted to the top of the staff, then lowered to position; and in the same manner be taken down. On Memorial Day, the Flag shall be displayed at half mast until noon, then hoisted to top of the staff until sunset. When the Flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field shall be at the head.

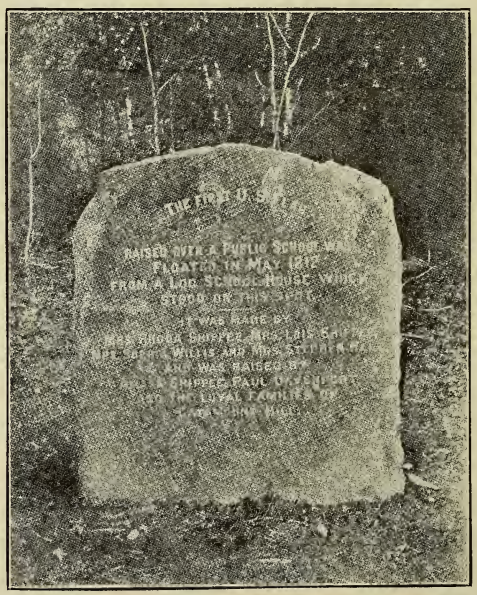
When the Flag is formally raised, all present shall stand at attention with hand raised to forehead ready for salute. When the colors are passing on parade, spectators, if walking, shall halt; if sitting, arise and stand at attention. During the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," when rendered with patriotic intent, all present shall arise and stand during the rendition.



One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.

THE FLAG AND THE SCHOOLS.

The custom of raising the Stars and Stripes over the schoolhouses of the land, especially at critical periods in the history of the nation, as an inspiration to the children of America, dates back nearly a century. The first authenticated history of such a ceremony is that at Catamount Hill, Colrain, Massachusetts, in May, 1812. A monument with a suitable inscription commemorative of the event has been placed upon the site of the log schoolhouse at Catamount.



General Grant once said, "No one is great enough to write his name upon the flag."

FLAG LORE.

How many stars on the flag? Forty-eight.

Why this number? It represents the number of states in the Union.

When were the last stars added? July 4, 1912.

For what states? Arizona and New Mexico.

How many stripes on the flag? Thirteen—7 red and 6 white.

Why thirteen stripes? They represent the thirteen colonies.

Name the thirteen colonies. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

Why are Maine and Vermont omitted? Maine was part of Massachusetts and Vermont was claimed by New York and New Hampshire.

Name the colors of the flag. Red, white, and blue.

What is the language of red? Courage.

What is the language of white? Purity.

What is the language of blue? Fidelity or truth.

For what does the flag stand? Liberty and union.

Where should the blue field which contains the stars be placed? In the upper corner next the staff.

How many points has each star on the flag? Five.

Who proposed the five-pointed star? Betsy Ross.

Who proposed the first six-pointed star? George Washington.

By what authority were the stars and stripes adopted and when? Continental Congress, June 14, 1777.

When will another star be added to the flag? July 4th, immediately after another state is admitted.

What should all people do when the song, "The Star Spangled Banner" is played or sung. All people who love the flag should stand and men uncover the head to show respect and love.

What does a nation's flag represent? The supreme, highest, fullest power and will of the whole nation, called its sovereignty.

In the battling of two nations, what does the presence of the flag indicate? That each nation asserts its rights and defies the other.

In the Revolution, in what conflict was the Stars and Stripes first flung to the breeze? The siege of Fort Stanwix, N. Y., August 13, 1777.

Where was the first official United States flag made and by whom? At 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, by Mrs. Betsy Ross, at Washington's request, after his design.

By what authority are all flags, colors, standards and ensigns for the Army and Navy of the United States made? The United States government.

How many stars are required by law on the official flags of the United States? Forty-eight—one for each state.

After a star has been added to a flag for a new state, what of the old flags? They are never used again, officially.

When is a flag raised at a fort or at a military post? At sunrise.

When should such a flag be lowered? At sunset—not later.

When should a flag fly at half-mast? On Memorial Day from *sunrise* until *noon,* and at *full-mast* from *noon* to *sunset.* On occasions of *mourning* it should fly at *half-mast* until the conclusion of the *funeral* and then at *full-staff.*

What form should be followed in placing the flag at half-mast? First, *hoisted* to the *top* of the *staff,* then *lowered* to *half-mast.* Before it is *lowered* from *half-mast,* it should be *hoisted* to the *top.*

What does the flag at half-mast denote? Mourning.

What indicates the presence of the President of the United States on a government vessel? The President's flag flying at the mast-head.

Describe the President's flag. It is blue silk, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, with a white star near each corner, a spread eagle in the middle with an arrow through each leg, and thirteen white stars above the eagle in a segment of a circle.

What is indicated by striking or lowering the flag? Respect, surrender, or submission.

What does it mean to dip the flag? To lower it for a brief space and hoist it again as a salute or mark of respect.—*Abigail Adams Chapter D. A. R., Des Moines, Iowa.*

MYSTIC MEANING OF THE FLAG.

[Charles Sumner.]

There is the National Flag! He must be cold, indeed, who can look upon its folds rippling in the breeze without pride of country. If he be in a foreign land the Flag is companionship, and country itself with all its endearments. Who, as he sees it, can think of a state merely? Whose eye, once fastened upon its radiant trophies, can fail to recognize the image of the whole nation? It has been called "a floating piece of poetry," and yet I know not if it have any intrinsic beauty beyond other ensigns. Its highest beauty is what it symbolizes. It is because it represents all, that all gaze at it with delight and reverence. It is a piece of bunting lifted in the air, but it speaks sublimely and every part has a voice. Its stripes of alternate red and white proclaim the original *union* of thirteen states to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars, white on a field of blue, proclaim that *union* of states constituting our National constellation, which receives a new star with every new state. The two, together, signify *union,* past and present. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice, and altogether—bunting, stripes, stars and colors blazing in the sky—make the Flag of Our Country, to be cherished by all our hearts, to be upheld by all our hands.

ILLINOIS FLAG LAW.

General Statement of Provisions of Statute of Illinois.

(Act approved June 2, 1897; in force July 1, 1897) providing for placing the United States Flag upon public buildings.

COURTHOUSE.

This law makes it the duty of the supervisors or commissioners of each county to provide United States national flags not less in size than four feet by eight feet to float from a suitable flagstaff on top of the court house, and the sheriff is required to see that such flag floats from such staff from eight o'clock a. m. to five o'clock p. m. on each legal

Up with the Banner Bright.

holiday and on such other days as the supervisors or commissioners may direct.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The commissioners or trustees of all penal and reformatory, state educational and state charitable institutions are required to provide flags not less than 10 by 20 feet in size and to cause them to be kept floating above such institutions or upon suitable flag poles from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. each legal holiday, and on other days as determined by such commissioners or trustees.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

The directors or board of education of every school district are empowered to provide upon all public schoolhouses or within the adjacent grounds, flag poles, and are required to provide flags not less than 4 by 8 feet in size, and to cause them to be floated from such poles during school hours on such days as determined by the directors or board.

FLAGS NOT TO FLOAT DURING STORMS.

During any day when inclement weather or storms would materially injure the flag, it is not to be raised.

EXPENSES.

Flags for state institutions are to be paid for out of appropriations for running expenses; those for courthouses and schools are to be paid for from public funds of the respective counties or districts.

PENALTY FOR INJURING FLAG.

The law punishes by fine willful injury to or destruction of any flag, flagstaff, pole or attachments provided for in this act.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS OF ACT CONCERNING IMPROPER USE OF FLAG.

(Approved May 25, 1907; in force July 1, 1907.)

DEFINITION OF WORDS.

The words, Flag, Standard, Color or Ensign, as used in this act, include any flag, standard, colors or ensigns or picture or representation of any thereof, evidently purporting to be that of the United States, upon which shall appear the colors, stars and stripes, in any number, of the flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States.

UNLAWFUL USE.

It is forbidden to place any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or advertisement upon any flag, standard, color or ensign; or

To expose to public view any such flag, standard, color or ensign, upon or to which, after July 1, 1907, shall have been placed or attached any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or advertisement; or

To expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale or to give away for any use any article of merchandise or receptacle of, or article for carrying merchandise or receptacle of, or article for carrying merchandise upon which shall have been placed, after July 1, 1907, a representation of any such

flag, standard, color or ensign to advertise, call attention to or mark such article; or

To publicly, by word or act, deface, defile, defy, or cast contempt upon, any such flag;

Under penalty of fine, or imprisonment, or both.

EVIDENCE.

The possession of any flag, standard, color or ensign, unlawfully marked or treated or of any such unlawful article constitutes presumptive evidence of violation.

PROSECUTIONS.

The State's Attorney is required to see that this law is enforced and to prosecute offenders.

Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, bailiffs, constables and police are required to inform against and prosecute all apparent offenders.

One-half of the amount recovered is payable to the person filing complaint, the other half to the school fund.

FLAG LEGISLATION.

(Peleg D. Harrison.)

There is no National law to prevent the abuse and desecration of the United States flag. Many efforts for the passage of such a law have been made.

Honorable S. S. Cox, of New York, introduced the first flag bill in the National House of Representatives on April 15, 1878.

On January 7, 1880, Mr. Barber introduced a bill in the House to prevent the use of the United States flag for advertising purposes.

To the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, belongs the honor of being the first patriotic association to seek the passage of a law by Congress, that would provide penalties for the desecration of our National emblem.

The American Flag Association was organized in New York City on February 17, 1898. The object of the association is the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country, preserving it from desecration, and initiating and forwarding legal measures to prevent such desecration. The organization consists of the flag committees of patriotic, military and civic societies throughout the United States.

The Commissioner of Patents, in 1902, ruled that the United States flag, and the portrait or name of the President, or any of his family could not be used as a trademark. In March, 1903, he extended this ruling to prevent the use of the National shield as a trademark, holding that the introduction of the National colors in trademark designs is against the public policy, cheapening the emblem in the eyes of the people, and taking from it its patriotic significance and sanctity.

More than half the entire number of states and territories have passed laws to prevent and punish the desecration of the United States flag. The provisions of these laws are various. The uniform policy of the state and territorial legislatures has been to protect the flag from desecration.

FLAG DRILL.

Pupils of Third and Fourth Grades.
While marching, pupils carry both flags on right shoulder.

I.—BUGLE CALL.

Salute with left hand ..... 1— 2
Straighten left arm sideward ..... 3— 4
Left hand in front of right shoulder (grasp flag) ..... 5— 6
Straight arm sideward ..... 7— 8

II.—AMERICA.

(3/4 time, one count to one measure.)

1. Swing left arm in a complete circle down—upward—sideward ..... 1— 2
   The same with right arm ..... 3— 4
   The same with both arms ..... 5— 6
2. Swing arms downward and cross flags and return ..... 7— 8
   Swing arms upward and cross flags and return ..... 9—10
   Repeat second exercise ..... 11—14
   Repeat all from beginning ..... 1—14

III.—YANKEE DOODLE.

(2/4 time, 2 steps to one measure.)

March 16 steps in place facing left on the first of each 4, arms sideward ..... 1—16
The same but facing right, arms sideward ..... 17—32
(On the last count carry flags upright, hand in front of shoulders.)

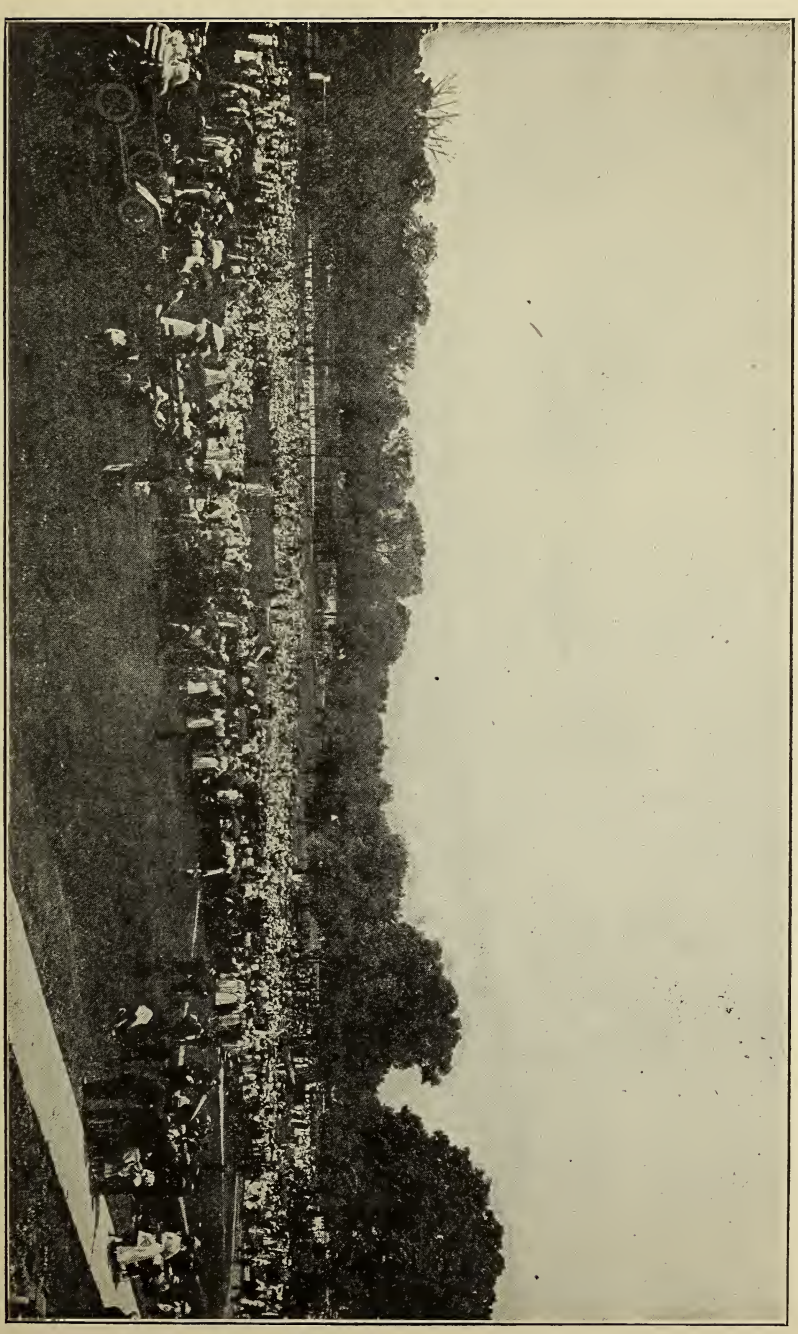
IV.—COLUMBIA THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

(4/4 time, four counts to one measure.)

1. Straighten arms oblong—forward—upward, and lunge left forward remaining in position ..... 1— 8
   Swing arms down, passing on right side face right about (turning on heels) and swing oblong—forward—upward ..... 9—16
   Return swing to first position ..... 17—24
   Starting position ..... 25—32
   The same, but lunge right forward ..... 1—32
2. Arms oblong—side—upward—to left (right hand over head) and lunge left sideward ..... 1— 8
   Swing arm down and oblong—upward—to right and change knee bending ..... 9—16
   Return swing to first position ..... 17—24
   Starting position ..... 25—32
   The same, but lunge right sideward ..... 1—32

V.—YANKEE DOODLE.

As before ..... 1—32



A Flag Drill.

VI.—BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM.

(4/4 time, four counts to one measure.)

(Play twice.)

(Starting position: Arms downward.)

1. Lunge left forward, left arm oblong—forward—upward—right arm oblong—backward—down—remain..... 1— 8
   Swing 1, arm downward—backward—right arm forward—upward—remain ..... 9—16
   Change to first position, remain.....17—24
   Starting position.....25—32
   The same but lunge forward right..... 1—32
2. Like exercise 1, but face left and lunge left forward, etc., etc. 1—32
   The same, but right..... 1—32

VII.—YANKEE DOODLE.

As before..... 1—32

VIII.—STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

(3/4 time, count 1 for each measure.)

(Starting position: Arms upward.)

1. Lower arms very slowly (forward—down)..... 1— 8
   Raise arms very slowly (forward—up)..... 9—16
   Lower arms very slowly (sideward—down).....17—24
   Raise arms very slowly (sideward—up).....25—32

IX.—BUGLE CALL.

Flags in right hand over shoulder..... 1— 2
Left arm sideward..... 3— 4
Salute ..... 5— 6
Lower arm..... 7— 8

PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL FIELD DAY, MAY 25, 1917.

PROGRAM.

A. M.—1. Test Class Work—Indian Clubs for eighth and seventh year pupils.

2. Relay races.

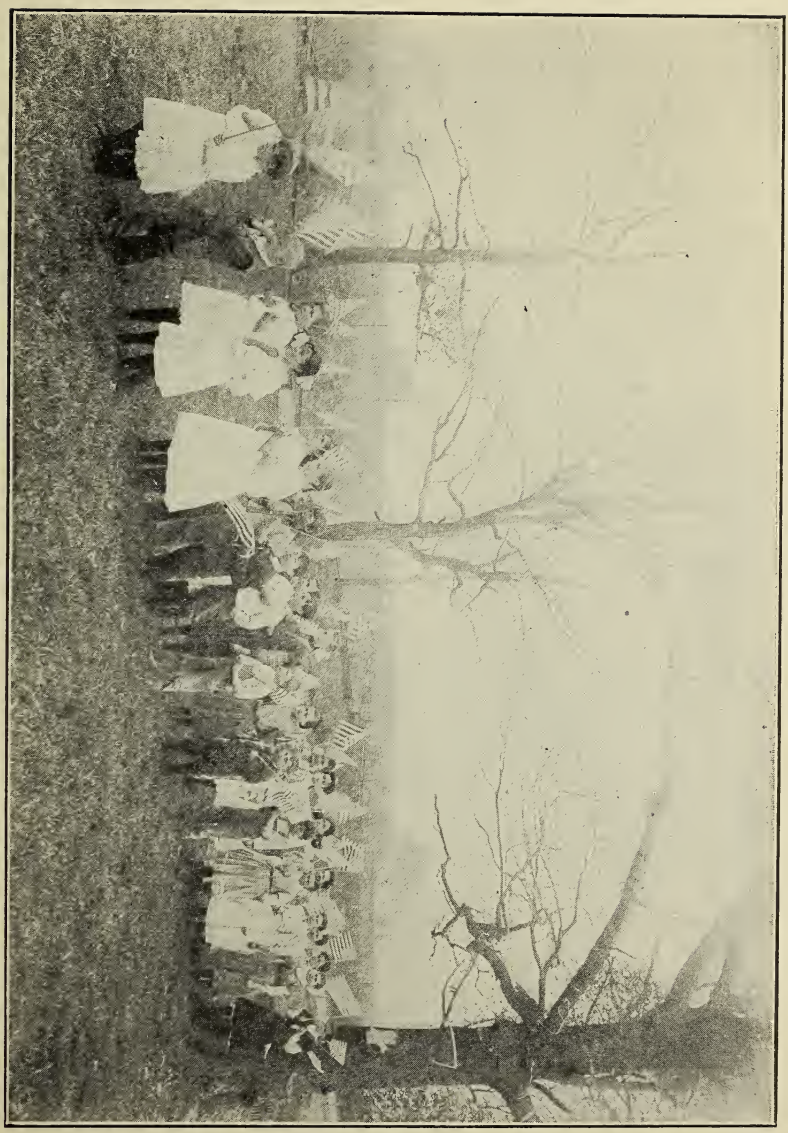
3. Dashes.

P. M.—1. Mass Exercises:

(a) Vaulting Horse—750 seventh and eighth year boys.
(b) Maypole Dance—750 seventh and eighth year girls.
(c) Wand Exercises—2,000 fifth and sixth year boys and girls.
(d) Flag Drill—2,000 third and fourth year boys and girls.

2. Memorial Exercises:

(a) Honoring the Living, Revering the Dead.
(b) Salute to the Flag—5,000 pupils of all grades.



Young Flag Makers.

ACROSTIC—OUR FLAG.

(Arranged by Inez McTee.)

Each child carries a letter which is held aloft while speaking and then fastened on the breast.

O fold of white and scarlet! O blue field with your silver stars! May fond eyes welcome you, willing feet follow you, strong hands defend you, warm hearts cherish you, and dying lips give you their blessing! Ours by inheritance, ours by allegiance, our by affection—long may you float on the free winds of heaven the emblem of liberty, the hope of the world.—*Selected.*

Up with the banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky
Loud rings the nation's cry—
Union and Liberty! One Evermore!
—*O. W. Holmes.*

Red says, "Be brave;"
White says, "Be pure;"
Blue says, "Be true."
—*Selected.*

Flag of the free hearts' hope and home,
By angel's hand to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
—*Drake.*

Let the National flag float over every schoolhouse in the country, and the exercises be such as shall press upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizens.
—*Benjamin Harrison.*

A song for our banner? The watchword recall
Which gave the Republic her station;
United we stand, divided we fall!
It made and preserved us a nation.
—*Morris.*

God bless our stars forever,
It is liberty's refrain.
—*Anon.*

18 18
Centennial Celebration
19 18
Not without thy wondrous story,
Can be writ the Nation's glory,
ILLINOIS